

Journal of the American Society of Professional Graphologists

An Introduction to the Graphology of Ludwig Klages

Thea Stein Lewinson

The Four Temperaments of the Moretti Graphological System

Vincenza De Petrillo and Alessandra Millevolte

The Compatibility of the Couple

Vincenza De Petrillo

Graphology as Applied to Children

Jacqueline Peugeot

The Wartegg Test:

Its Use in Combination with Handwriting Analysis and the Tree Test

Renate Griffiths

Marie Antoinette Seen Through Her Handwritings

Renata Propper

A Graphological Picture of Creativity and Mental Distress

Lois Vaisman

Suicide: Graphological Perspectives

Patricia Siegel

Jury Consultants Using Handwriting In and Out of the Courtroom

Ruth Holmes and Sarah Holmes

Form Level: Theoretical Considerations

Marc J. Seifer, Ph.D.

Research for an Adjusted Form Level

Renna Nezos & The Research Team Of The British Academy Of Graphology

In Memoriam

Thea Stein Lewinson, Oskar Lockowandt,

Hava Ratzon, Herry O. Teltscher, Ph.D., Augusto Vels

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL GRAPHOLOGISTS

Volume VI, 2004

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The American Society of Professional Graphologists

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL GRAPHOLOGISTS

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PURPOSE OF THE JOURNAL

- To present theoretical and research papers in scientific graphology according to academic standards.
- To create a forum for helping graphology gain a wider academic and professional audience in America.
- To provide an exchange with the international professional graphological community.

SOCIETY ADDRESS AND ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS

The American Society of Professional Graphologists
23 South Drive, Great Neck, New York 11021
Website: www.aspghandwriting.org

JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

Journal of the American Society of Professional Graphologists
261 Summit Avenue, Summit, New Jersey 07901

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The American Society of Professional Graphologists

ISSN: 1048-390X

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

The articles in this journal approach graphology from a variety of perspectives. They include discussions of old theories and new concepts. They explore the dynamics of children, couples, groups, historical personalities, and those with mental disorders. With this issue, as with each issue, we hope The American Society of Professional Graphologists (ASPG) stimulates new thinking and provides an international forum for an ever-evolving exchange of ideas.

There has been a hiatus of several years since our last journal, and the world has changed greatly in the interim. Soon after September 11, 2001, ASPG met at its regularly scheduled Conference in New York City, not very far from Ground Zero where the Twin Towers once stood. We were determined to maintain our efforts to learn and explore the dynamics of graphic expression, in a business as usual fashion. We have continued to do so, as well, with the graphology courses taught by Lois Vaisman and myself for so many years.

Along with these efforts, the Board developed and promoted the following mission statement to explain our goals and guide our efforts:

The mission of the American Society of Professional Graphologists is to promote an understanding and appreciation of the art and science of graphology in accordance with the highest academic standards. Through conferences, teaching seminars, research, and publication of a professional journal, the Society encourages further development and application of graphology by its members, related disciplines, and the general public.

Thea Lewinson, our first President, the grand dame of American graphology, who guided the philosophy behind our mission statement, died since we published our last journal. This journal's first article is a reprint of one she wrote on Klages in 1938 for *Character and Personality*. We have printed, as well, a letter of which she was most proud, from Albert Einstein, in which he praises her approach to handwriting analysis.

We are also saddened by other great graphologists who have also died in recent years: Professor Oskar Lockowandt, Hava Ratzon, Dr. Herry Teltscher, and Professor Augusto Vels. Their contributions and personal commitment to graphology, along with Thea's, are recognized In Memoriam. The old-school knowledge and discipline these masters of graphology provided enable us to go forward with a solid foundation from which today's graphologists can draw.

As we look to the future we hope the contents of this journal will raise the awareness of the benefits of handwriting analysis and help to promote a better understanding of graphology into 2004 and beyond.

Patricia Siegel
President

Each issue of a journal develops its own personality. Our trend towards global representation, in this sixth volume, continues with eleven excellent articles by authors from the U.S.A., Canada, England, Italy, and France. This diversity is also reflected in the subject material presented by these authors and unexpected relationships between many of the articles.

Classical is the only word to describe the lead article originally presented by Thea Stein Lewinson in 1938 describing the concepts of the distinguished teacher of graphology, Ludwig Klages. The history and precepts of the traditional approach to form level are presented by Marc Seifer from the U.S.A. in an excellent review. Renna Nezos, from England, addresses this subject from quite a different perspective. Nezos and her research team explore the changing nature of Formniveau and the apparent demise of some classical findings.

Three contributors investigate specific areas of human behavior. Vincenza De Petrillo, from Italy, selects a daunting subject, compatibility of couples. From the U.S.A., Lois Vaisman discusses the association between creativity and mental disorders, and Patricia Siegel explores the graphological perspectives of suicide.

Vincenza De Petrillo and Alessandra Millevolte describe the four Moretti temperaments, to further increase the reader's ability to understand personality utilizing this well-respected system of graphological analysis from Italy. From France, Jacqueline Peugeot presents a highly useful methodology for analyzing children's handwritings, with illustrations of French and American children's writings.

Assessing personality with any single system of analysis is often inadequate in its ability to capture all facets of every individual's behavioral makeup. The combination of two or more different forms of testing and analysis offers an opportunity to broaden one's understanding. Canadian graphologist, Renate Griffiths approaches this problem by employing two tests involving drawing in addition to handwriting, the Wartegg Test and the Tree Test.

The two remaining articles are by American graphologists. Renata Proper provides a definitive graphological and historical study of Marie Antoinette. This biographical treatise is an in-depth study of one of France's most famous queens, and makes for fascinating reading. Ruth and Sarah Holmes discuss a new venue for graphologists as jury consultants. They provide us with an inside look at our judicial system, and how jury consultants may provide valuable information for attorneys.

Finally, we are introducing two new features in this issue of the Journal. The first is a Guideline for Authors. This provides clear instructions on how to organize articles for submission to the Journal, and will assist both the authors and the editors in reviewing their work. The second is devoted to making the Journal more interactive by asking our readers to submit "Letters to the Editor" on any questions or issues raised by this publication. Kindly address your Letters to the Editor to:

ASPG Journal
23 South Drive
Great Neck, NY 1102; U.S.A.

Alan Levine, Marc Seifer, Patricia Siegel
The Editors

Sehr geehrte Frau Stein-Lewinson:

Ich nehme gerne die Gelegenheit, nun
Ihnen für Ihr interessantes Büchlein
zu danken. Es hat mich interessiert,
dass es möglich ist, Schriften so weit-
gehend zu klassifizieren. Auch hat es
mir gefallen, dass Sie die objektive
Kennerrolle so sauber vom „intuitiven“
zu trennen, das übrigens durch Hitler
nicht gar zu sehr in Misskredit geraten
wollte.

Freundlich grüßend

Ihr A. Einstein.

Dear Ms. Stein-Lewinson:

I would like to take the opportunity to thank you for your interesting booklet. It was interesting to learn that handwriting can be classified with so much detail. I was also pleased that you, in your handwriting analysis, separate the objective so clearly from the "intuitive"...

With friendly regards,

Your A. Einstein

Letter from Albert Einstein to Thea Stein Lewinson after reading her book, *Handwriting Analysis: A Series of Scales for Evaluating the Aspects of Handwriting* (1942), which she co-authored with Joseph Zubin, a well-known statistician.



Thea Stein Lewinson,

I thought you
might be interested
in the marked sections.
How are you? Love, Thea.

Photograph of Thea Stein Lewinson taken in 1995.

Note written by Thea Stein Lewinson to Daniel and Florence Anthony.

IN MEMORIAM

THEA STEIN LEWINSON, OSKAR LOCKOWANDT, HERRY O. TELTSCHER, HAVA RATZON, AUGUSTO VELS

In the last several years five giants in the world of graphology have died. We dedicate this section of the journal to their memories and their contributions to the advancement of graphology.

Thea Stein Lewinson's many achievements culminated with her initiation of this Society. Her article on Klages, written early in her career, is highlighted at the beginning of the journal. Dr. James Keehner, a psychologist who collaborated with her, brings her personality to life in his description of her early years and transition into graphological prominence.

Oskar Lockowandt was known for his research in a university setting and for his efforts at validating graphological findings. Dr. Helmut Ploog, who is a professor of graphology in Germany, describes his remarkable work. Additional information on Professor Lockowandt is presented by Nigel Bradley, who is a professor in England as well as a valued promoter of graphology in our international community.

Hava Ratzon was born in Germany but lived most of her life in Israel. Patricia Siegel discusses her respect and appreciation for the woman and her achievements. Dafna Yalon, former President of the Israeli Graphological Society, highlights her very special contributions in education and to Israeli graphology. And Ruti Abarbanel gives a very personal account of the "Queen" of graphology in Israel.

Herry O. Teltscher, psychoanalyst and graphologist, was honored in The American Society of Professional Graphologist Journal in 1999 for his research and promotion of graphology in America. Patricia Siegel presents his lifetime contributions and influence. A kind and gentle man, Dr. Teltscher died on January 27, 2000.

Augusto Vels's work had, and continues to have, a great influence on the Spanish speaking world of graphology. Maresi de Monchy, herself a prominent graphologist and President of the Netherlands Graphological Society, describes Professor Vels's contributions and dedication while giving us an understanding of who he was as a personal friend.

THEA STEIN LEWINSON

By James Keehner, Ph.D.

Thea was born into a wealthy Jewish family on April 17, 1907, in Berlin, Germany. Her father, Emil Stein, was a businessman who lavished his only child and her mother, Elise, with security and luxury. Thea often told how she was spoiled, not only by her relatives, but also by her beloved governess. She never brushed her own hair until she was eighteen! Thea's family arranged a marriage for her, and her new mother-in-law joined them on their honeymoon. Not a good start. The marriage was later annulled.

Her father lost his business in the depression following World War I. He died shortly thereafter. Thea was forced into a world for which she was ill prepared; she failed miserably at secretarial work. As an alternative, her mother suggested she make a living as a graphologist. On a prior vacation, a graphologist showed Thea some writings and had her make comments; she told Thea that she had a talent for graphology. A seed had been planted!

Thea studied graphology in Berlin where she was greatly influenced by the German philosopher and father of dynamic graphology, Ludwig Klages, and the work of Max Pulver. Her admiration for Klages lasted her entire life.

Hitler's ascension to power caused Thea's mother to fear for her safety, so she arranged for Thea to go to Paris to work as a domestic for a French family. But again, her privileged background caused problems; she performed so poorly the French family dismissed her, leaving her to fend for herself in a new country.

Lonely and broke, she wrote to a friend in New York City for help. Before coming to France, while vacationing at a spa in Germany, Thea met and became friends with an American, Gus Lewinson. This friend probably saved Thea's life. He was able to quickly get her a visa to America. Later, she married Gus, hence her professional name became Thea Stein Lewinson.

In New York she was able to pursue the handwriting career that began in Berlin. Thea not only fell in love with an American, she loved New York and thrived in its intellectual and artistic community. She became friends with Dr. Hilda Bruch, a German refugee who laid the foundation for the study and treatment of eating disorders. Thea studied the Rorschach, and attended lectures, one by Carl Jung himself. She began a training analysis with the psychoanalyst, Dr. Goddard Booth, which greatly influenced Thea's work. She often credited the analysis for her many accomplishments.

At the New York State Psychiatric Institute she became acquainted with a young statistician Dr. Joseph Zubin. Together they wrote a book, *Handwriting Analysis*, which provided the foundation for scientific handwriting analysis in the U.S. Lewinson and Zubin combined the principles of handwriting analysis with math

emational statistical methods to produce the bond-balance release scales that give an in depth portrait of the personality structure of an individual. Their method was later proven to be both valid and reliable, truly, a work of genius.

Thea's work, study, and research were again interrupted by political circumstances. The government issued a call for U.S. citizens who were native-born Germans to work in censorship at the beginning of World War II. Thea responded; it was her "duty," as she often said. America "took me in when I had no home." She worked four years in censorship, reading intercepted mail from Germany, and during this time she was instrumental in the capture of a German spy who was a colleague. Thea not only had a keen eye for handwriting; she was an astute observer of human behavior and was courageous enough to participate in his capture.

During the war Thea and Gus amicably ended their marriage, and when the war ceased, she was in the first division of the Woman's Army Corps to return to Germany. She was very proud of this service to her country. Thea was a true patriot. After four years, she returned home and married Stanley Hall, a chemist from Washington, D.C.

In Washington, Thea continued her career in graphology. She wrote over sixty articles which were published in seven different languages. She was a prime mover in establishing the American Society of Professional Graphologists, a fellow in the British Academy of Graphology, and a member of the German, French, Italian, and Swiss societies. She was also recognized for her special work on Asian writings.

Thea's life spanned most of the 20th century and two continents. Her life and her personality were full of color and contrast, and were as dynamic as the theory of handwriting she espoused. From a spoiled little rich girl in Berlin, she became a brilliant and competent professional woman whose writings and research contributed much to her cherished profession of graphology. Thea died on September 5, 2000.

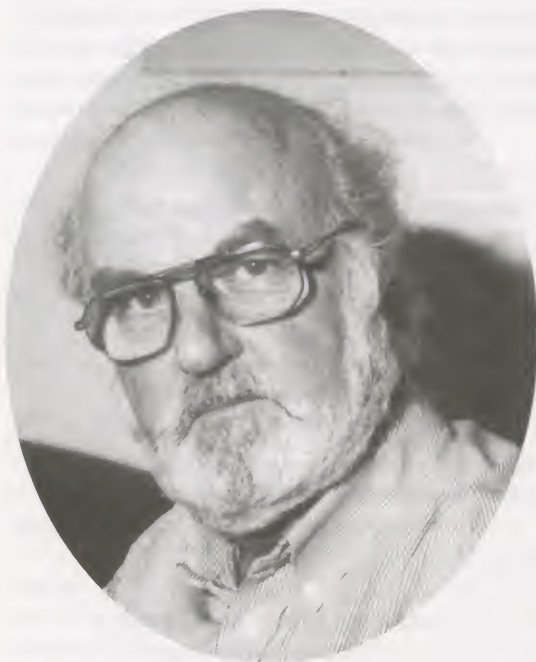
Enjoy!
Love
from
Thea

OSKAR LOCKOWANDT

Helmut Ploog, Ph.D.


Born on April 28, 1935, Prof. Oskar Lockowandt received a traditional humanistic education in Kiel. After studying philosophy, German, and Latin in northern Germany, he soon moved south to Freiburg, where he followed Professor Robert Heiss, who was also teaching graphology at that time.

The title of his dissertation was: "Factoranalytical Validation of Handwriting with Particular Consideration of Projective Methods." This was his first publication concerned with graphology and many more would follow.



From *ZfM - Zeitschrift für Menschenkunde*
Vol. 4/98, page 227, by kind permission of
the Wilhelm Braumüller Verlag, Vienna.

for Pal brief with
many thanks from
Oskar Lockowandt
4/2/00



Since 1980 he was employed as professor at Bielefeld University, which he left only two years before his death. He died at the age of 65.

His scientific interest covered validation questions mainly. Whoever will be working on validation of graphology in the future cannot neglect Lockowandt's ideas.

His publications consist of numerous articles and one reference book of 934 pages, listing all publications in the German language (books, articles, dissertations) concerned with graphology. An updated version exists on CD-ROM. Unfortunately he was not able to bring the second volume to an end, which should list all foreign publications.

Lockowandt, as an original thinker, was working more on his own and not attracting large crowds of students. Therefore, no dissertation originated under his guidance. This may be due partly to the geographical location of his small university and partly to the main focus of the university, which was more on pedagogy than on psychology.

Nigel Bradley

Additional Information about Professor Lockowandt

Professor Heiss must take a great deal of credit for Professor Lockowandt's interest in graphology. The Freiburg School of Graphology provided Professor Lockowandt with a solid training, which was supplemented by studying other schools and theories.

After the initial research in the area of validation correlation, Lockowandt moved towards examining how methods of the Psychology of Communications can be used.

Professor Lockowandt was presented with the Best Paper Award at the First British Symposium on Graphological Research in Oxford, in 1987.

In 1994 he had made a breakthrough in research with Parkinson's patients. His experiment was done with neurological clinics at Innsbruck and Wurzburg. He concluded a double-blind experiment to predict Parkinson's in patients twenty years before the onset of the disease.

In March 1998 he participated in a memorial symposium for Robert Heiss held at Bielefeld University in Germany. Other speakers included Bernhad Bolemsa, Hans Lamp'L, Renate Kuemmel, and Teut Wallner.

His death came on October 1, 2000. He will be long remembered for his many publications, and for his important bibliography of handwriting (known as the Bielefeld Bibliography). The large library he created went to the European Society of Handwriting Psychology and is now housed at the University of Stuttgart. See www.uni-stuttgart.de/ub/OpacUB/suchmaske.html, and type *graphologie*.

Professor Lockowandt's publications include:

Present Status of the Investigation of Handwriting

Psychology as a Diagnostic Method

The Development of Academic Graphology in the Federal Republic of Germany After 1945

HAVA RATZON

Patricia Siegel

Hava Ratzon, an icon of Israeli graphology, died on April 15, 2003, at the age of 92. Hava was among the great European graphologists who bridged the classical teachings of graphology with those of the modern era. Her contributions to the field extended well beyond Israel. She lectured throughout Europe and was well respected by all in the field.

Hava may have retired, but the best graphologists never seem to fully retire. Just a couple of months ago, she sent me her latest book, entitled *Children's Writing: the Graphomotorical Growth of Children and Adolescents, Movement and Form as a Personal Expression* (in Hebrew, wonderfully illustrated). Personally, I was touched by the thoughtfulness of the gesture. Through the years I spoke with her several times in international forums, and in her home in Israel. I was always struck by what a fine person she was, in mind and spirit, and by her commitment and her integrity. We may be saddened by our loss, but are certainly grateful for her contributions.

Dafna Yalon

With great sorrow I have to share with you the sad news about the death of our friend Hava Ratzon... Hava was interested in graphology since her adolescence in Belgium, and later studied it in Zurich, with Pulver, among others. She probably had the longest professional experience in our times. Her thorough knowledge of German, French, and Israeli graphology, along with her studies of psychology, and long career in the field of education made her an international authority on the handwritings and graphic tests of children and adolescents. She published a comprehensive book on this subject at the age of 91.

Hava lectured in many international conferences and wrote articles in the Hebrew, French, German and English



Hava Ratzon

To Pat Siegel
With great esteem
and sincere friendship.
Hava

Tel. Aviv ⁰²⁴¹
February 2003

professional journals. In Baruch Nevo's *Scientific Aspects of Graphology* she wrote about a comparative study of Holocaust survivors, in which she had participated along with esteemed psychiatrists.

Hava was one of the founders of the Society for Scientific Graphology of Israel (SSGI), and later became its president and editor of its graphology journal. Upon her retirement, she became honorary president of the SSGI.

Those who knew her will remember her and her vast impact on our professional world. Graphology in Israel will not be the same without her. It is a great loss to all of us.

Ruti Abarbanel

Hava passed away, at the evening of our last Passover feast. Although she was 92 years old and hospitalized, I was struck by the news of her death. A few days before that, I called her at the hospital and, with a totally clear mind, she told me that she didn't feel well and that she was waiting for the doctor's decision about the medication

she should take. She sounded quite well, but it was strange, because suddenly she told me, "Ruti, thank you for calling, remember that I love you..." It was not like Hava to say things like that.

I met Hava and heard her lectures in the SSGI meetings when I was studying and preparing myself for the SSGI professional examinations in graphology. One day I called her to ask her something about one of her articles. It was quite daring on my part, because she was considered "the Queen" of the graphological community in Israel. But immediately I felt comfortable, as she was open, direct, and helpful.

When I became more active in the SSGI, we became closer. She was, for me, as for many others, the "voice of sanity." A friend of mine said that she taught us to question everything: Hava took nothing as an obvious fact. There were always more and more possibilities and broader information to take into consideration. When she referred to a handwriting, she used to say "I think that..." or "maybe..." or "it looks like..." – never with an absolute and affirmative approach. This doubt came out in spite of her vast knowledge and experience.

She was an expert in many fields, and it was a real thrill to talk with her because one started with graphology, but very quickly the conversation developed into psychology, history, public affairs, or the arts. Her knowledge was very broad indeed, but her understanding was really unique.

It is said that nobody is irreplaceable, but Hava left a huge void behind her. I really miss her, her sharp mind, her deep knowledge, and her unique wit.

HERRY O. TELTSCHER, PH.D.

Patricia Siegel

The American Society of Professional Graphologists, at its February 1999 Conference, proudly honored Dr. Herry O. Teltscher for his lifetime contribution as a psychologist, graphologist, and handwriting identification expert.

Graphology, as we know it, is based on the legacies of professionals like Herry Teltscher. Throughout his extraordinary career, Dr. Teltscher has added significantly to the understanding of handwriting through his research, his publications, and his psychology practice. His commitment to graphology keeps us all vigilant about the need to continue to educate the public about the value of graphology in a variety of fields.

As a young graphologist in pre-war Vienna, he was tutored in the German, Swiss and English schools and inspired, in particular, by the noted graphologist, Raphael Schermann. Also during this period, he conducted his first research with the psychiatrist, Dr. Karl Feiler, in which he compared handwriting analysis with case studies of patients.



It's always good
to exchange ideas &
ideas with you con-
cerning our profession.
Best personal
regards
Herry Teltscher

Herry Teltscher came to the United States in 1939. Here he used his graphological skills in the military and later as a psychotherapist. While pursuing his masters degree in psychology from The New School for Social Research, he was attracted to gestalt philosophy, with its emphasis on the whole being greater than the sum of its parts. He then received his doctorate in psychology from Yeshiva University.

Handwriting research was always important to Dr. Teltscher, whether it was with mental patients, brain injured and paraplegic soldiers, Parkinson patients, or Franklin D. Roosevelt's. Most significant, in the 1950s Dr. Teltscher participated in a matched blind study in which his graphological analyses were compared with clinical observations. More than three out of four analyses were matched correctly, statistically significant to the .05 level, and slightly superior to Rorschachs conducted by other psychologists.

Dr. Teltscher's first book, *Handwriting - A Key to Successful Living*, initially published in 1942, sold several editions. He later wrote *Handwriting - Revelation of Self*, and also published a number of articles on graphology and his research.

We are fortunate to have Dr. Teltscher's contribution to our graphological knowledge. His optimism about the future of handwriting analysis, his continuing efforts to promote graphology, and especially his dedication, will always be uplifting and inspirational.

AUGUSTO VELS

Maresi de Monchy

Not only Spanish graphologists mourn the loss of "Don Augusto," the whole graphology world is saddened. Augusto Vels died at the age of 84, on July 1, 2000, in Villasar de Mar, near Barcelona, where he had been living the last decade of his life.

The object of this small contribution is to talk about my personal acquaintance with "El Professor." I met him several times over his last 15 years, and I came to know him as an extremely knowledgeable man. His whole life had been dedicated to graphology. On one of my visits to his house, his wife Joana told me that during their many years of marriage, every spare minute her husband had was dedicated to graphology, at times interfering with family life. Augusto Vels did not accept the known theories, but tested them and questioned them until he was more than sure that he was right in his opinions. He clearly stated his view, always by amiable discussion, and never tired in explaining precisely the reasoning behind his opinion or his theories.

Professor Vels's studying, reading and verifying handwritings were continuous, almost uninterrupted. His eyes deteriorated over the years, however, so by the time of his death, he was almost blind. Despite his advanced age, he was very modern in accepting the computer as indispensable. Back in the 1980s, he demonstrated the computer program that he was developing, with the help of a software expert, to note the "graphisms" more efficiently. When the initial program was ready, he generously presented it to me. Although he invested years perfecting the program, even Vels had his doubts about a future worldwide use of using the computer to analyze handwriting.

Apart from having a scientific mind, he also had a warm, hospitable personality. He was dedicated to his artist wife Joana who suffered a serious accident and was confined to a wheelchair. After the accident, Don Augusto stopped going to international congresses since he did not want to leave her.



Augusto Vels

As a teacher of graphology in Chile, I made use of his books. They are very systematic, instructive, and clear in explaining graphology. He developed his own system that has been widely used in Spanish-speaking countries. His *Escritura y Personalidad* (Handwriting and Personality) 1961, *Le Selección de Personal y el Problema de Grafoanalysis* (Personnel Selection and the Problem of Graphoanalysis), and his *Diccionario de Grafología*, 1980, have all been translated into French. He was an honorary member of the Société Française de Graphologie and the Asociación de Grafólogos Científicos in Chile. Although he taught graphology in Buenos Aires earlier in life, he unfortunately never made it to Chile to teach. He had great influence in the Spanish-speaking world. For many graphology students his books are "The Bible."

Don Augusto taught me to never accept anything at face value, but to dig into the matter, concentrating on the minutest details, which was contrary to the German school approach that focuses more on the holistic aspects of a handwriting. Nevertheless, it encouraged me to take another approach to graphology, which greatly enriched my knowledge.

His hometown in Spain has honored him with the establishment of a museum in his name so that Augusto Vels will never be forgotten as one of the great graphologists of his era. It is a lasting tribute to the affection and great respect with which he is held in the memories of those, like myself, who had the privilege of benefiting from his personality and his wisdom.